



9-1853

Jacksonville Republican | September 1853

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SEPTEMBER

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 17.—No. 36.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY SEP. 6, 1853.

Whole No. 874

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the
foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

LAW NOTICES.

JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery,

Will give prompt attention to
all business entrusted to his
care in the counties of Jefferson,
Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in
the Supreme Court of the State.

Office at Asheville, St. Clair coun-
ty, Ala. March 5, 1853.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladega, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.

WM. H. FORNEY, 11

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

Will practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 12, 1852.

Whalley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

G. C. WHALLEY, January 5, '52.

G. C. ELLIS, 11

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery,

Will attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talla-
dega and Randolph.

A. D. DRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.

March 5, 1851.

M. B. DONEGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CLAYTONVILLE,

Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.

Feb. 23d, 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLI-
CITOR IN CHANCERY,

HAVING located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853—1y.

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS,

Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chan-
cery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

Will hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery
courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1851, 1y

JAMES MARTIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law & So-
licitor in Chancery.

Will practice in Randolph and
Blount counties, and in the
Supreme Court of the State at
Jacksonville.

(pre-paid.) Oakfuskee,
County, Ala.

Oct. 22, —1y.

C. O. PORTER,
Ident Surgeon Dentist.

Jacksonville, Ala.

POETRY.

FROM A LADIES ALBUM.

All's for the best! he sung—and
cheerful;

Trouble and sorrow are friends in
disguise;

Folly alone goes faithless and fearful;
Courage for ever is happy and wise;

All's for the best—if men would but know
it;

Providence wishes us all for the best;
There is no dream of pundit or poet;

Heaven is gracious, and—all's for the
best.

All's for the best! set this on your
standard;

Soldier of sadness or pilgrim of love,
Who to the shores of Despair may have
wandered,

A way wearied swallow, or heart-strick-
en dove.

All's for the best! be a man, but confi-
ding;

Providence tenderly governs the rest.
The frail bark of His creature He's guid-
ing,

Wisely and warily, all for the best.

All's for the best! then fling away ter-
rors;

Meet all your foes and your fear in the
van;

In the midst of your dangers or errors.
Trust like a child, while you strive
like a man.

All's for the best! unbending,

Providence reigns from the East to the
West.

And by wisdom and mercy surrounded.
Hope and be happy that all's for the
best.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUTH.—Truth will ever be un-
palatable to those who are deter-
mined not to relinquish error, but
can never give offence to the hon-
est and well-meaning for the plain-
dealing remonstrance of a friend
differs as widely from the rancor
of an enemy, as the friendly probe
of a physician from the dagger of
an assassin.

One who, in early years,
will not look forward with virtuous
forethought and resolution along
the path which he is to travel, will
be forced, it is probable, in matur-
er years, to look backward on it
with compunction and sorrow.

To those who have no hope
beyond this life, what is it but one
long care for its physical wants—
one long struggle with its moral
evils? Pleasures and pains alike
destroy its energies, and there is
probably a period in every one's
existence, when the soul as earnest-
ly desires the repose of the grave,
as the body does the rest and quiet
of the night.

PAYING THE PRINTER.—The fol-
lowing extract, from an ancient
manuscript found in an antiquated
bake-oven, explains the origin of
the manner in which printers are
generally paid.

And Flinskiner, the mighty rul-
er of the Squash heads, having
called his chief officers to his side,
commanded them thus:

"Go ye into all my dominions,
and command my people to gather
together their treasures, even to a
farthing, and pay all their debts
—even the very smallest!"

The officers did as they were
commanded; and after a certain
time, the ruler called them again
unto him, and demanded of them
how his orders had been obeyed.

"O mighty Flinskiner," they
replied, "your commands were
heard throughout the land, and
fulfilled, for your people are obedi-
ent."

"And is every debt paid?"

"Yea even the smallest."

"Are the merchant, the manu-
facture the laborer paid?"

"All paid."

"Are the tobacco and whiskey
bills settled?"

"All paid!"

"And have my people been
provided?—have they laid up a
sufficiency to feed their cats and
dogs?"

"Yea, they have even done this."

"Well, my people are worthy."

Now, go ye again into them, and
if there be anything left, tell them
to take and pay the printer!"

Ger. Emptorium.

The man who committed sui-
cide by turning himself wrong
side out and crawling through his
boots, is not expected to live.

Four editors in New Orleans
have died victims to the yellow
fever—two of the Picayune one
of the Delta, and one of the Cres-
cent.

We regret to chronicle the
death of M. M. FITZPATRICK, son
of Gov. Benj. Fitzpatrick who fell
a victim to the prevailing epidem-
ic in New Orleans on, the 22d inst;

aged about 23 years. Mr. F. had
been engaged in business in New
Orleans some two or three years
and supposing his long residence
there would protect him from the
fever, he refused to leave his post,
though urged to do so by his fath-
er and friends. This is a melan-
choly affliction to his large circle
of relatives and friends in this
section; and we deeply sympathize
with the heart-stricken father, who
has, within a year past, had to
mourn the loss of two of his sons
stricken down in the dawn of a
useful and honorable manhood.

RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

We stated in our last that the
deaths in New Orleans on Saturday
& Sunday last were reported to be
over 600! The reports of the Board
Sunday, 21st inst. 269

Monday, 22d " 283

Total for the two days 552

of which 469 are reported yellow
fever.

In the list of deaths published in
the Picayune we find the following:

Of yellow fever, Johnephine
Wolf 2d inst., aged 67 years;

Salomon Wolf, her husband, 9th
inst., aged 68 years; Hannah Wolf
daughter, 9th inst., aged 22 years;

Sarah Wolf, daughter, 11th inst.;
aged 24 years; Moritz Wolf, grand
child 13th inst., aged 7 years.

Another heart bleeding par-
agraph from the same paper:

"THE ORPHANS.—The 165 little
children who, left orphans by the
influence of the epidemic on their
parents, were placed by the Board
of the Health and Council Committee
in two temporary asylums one on
Julia street, the other in the Fourth
District, have all been brought to-
gether under one roof, in the large
building at the corner of Poydras
and Constance streets, First Dis-
trict, where they are taken care of
by the benevolent ladies of the So-
ciety of St. Vincent de Paul. The
Mayor, who visits daily all the pub-
lic hospital infirmaries and asylums
said to us in conversation yester-
day that he could stand the hospital
pretty well being accustomed to
such sights but that it was difficult
not to be moved by the scene this
asylum presents with so many un-
fortunate children crying for their
mothers.

God help the orphan children!

Private accounts represents the
state of affairs much worse than the
authorized published accounts.
The Delta calls Sunday "the black
day."

The twenty-four hours from 6
o'clock on Sunday, the 21st, con-
stitute the blackest day in the
gloomy annals of the fearful pesti-
lence, which has desolated our city.
It is, we trust, the maximum point
of our calamity. The reported
deaths for the period were 269
of which 230 were of yellow fever
and fifteen are not stated. To this
the Crescent adds 28, which are re-
ported to have been entered in St.
Patrick's without certificates, and
eighteen in the Hebrew Cemeteries
Nos. 1 and two, from which no
reports had been received up to the
returns of the Board of Health.
This would make a total of 315
deaths for twenty-four hours, which
is more than double our usual
weekly mortality when not afflicted
by an epidemic.

NEW ORLEANS Aug. 22.

Report of deaths for last 24 hours
ending at 6 o'clock this morning
283—of yellow fever, 230.

An extract from a private letter
has found its way into the papers,
which gives a very graphic and
truthful description of the promi-
nent characteristics of the Presi-
dent. It was written in refer-
ence to his contemplated visit to
New York to attend the opening
of the Crystal Palace.

"Gen. Pierce is ardent in his
temperament, acute in his sensi-
bilities, and impulsive in his feel-
ings. But discipline has made
them subordinate to prudence.
They all sprang from noble aspi-
ration, generosity, active phil-
anthropy and exalted honor.
He loves his country as a patriot
should, and he loves his fellow
man with a tolerant and generous
brotherhood. He has no dark
corners in his soul to hide away
resentments and nurse revenge—
he has no concealments that would
dishonor the purest magnanimity
and he has no disguise that would
mock praiseworthy gratitude—the
possession of exalted station gives
him no pride to pamper and no
exclusiveness to offend. He bows
with humility to this attestation
of popular confidence and favor,
never forgetting that though he is

Chief Magistrate he has been taken
from the ranks, and will return to
the ranks as one of the sovereign
people.

Bring him within the reach of
the influences that cluster around
his heart and guide his conduct,
and Gen. Pierce will exhibit those
elements the most commend, dig-
nity, and honor the character
of man.

He will make these impressions
upon the thousands that will hear
his ardent and graceful eloquence
and more than this, with those who
may come within the range of
social intercourse."

CROWING.—Colonel G. W. Ken-
dall writes from Paris to the Pic-
ayune, as follows:

"I feel a disposition to crow
this morning. Do not our clippers
outsell them all, our steamers out-
run them all, our Colt's revolvers
outshoot them all, and our thrash-
ing machines outthrash them all,
or thrash them all out, if you will?

If a man on this side wishes to keep
his throat moist does he not swallow
an American julep, collier, or cock-
tail? If he wishes to keep his blood
purified, does he not use American
sarsaparilla and pills? If he wishes
to keep ahead on the road, does he
not buy an American trotter?

If he wishes to keep warm, does he
not procure an American stove?

If he wishes to keep cool, does he
not send for American ice? If he
wishes to keep his money and
effects safe, does he not purchase
one of Hobbs' American locks?

If he wishes to keep himself and
family from want or starvation
does he not go to America, or turn
his eyes and thoughts in that direc-
tion? Tell you that I feel Chap-
manish this morning—repeat, that
I have a desire to crow, and lustily
over the handwork and advantages
of my own countrymen.

"Are not American authors now
more read than any others on this
side? Certainly—Where does the
Englishman obtain a knowledge of
his own vernacular? From Noah
Webster and Lindley Murray, to
be sure, for the dictionary of the
one and the grammar of the other
have crowded almost everything else
from the schools where the language
is taught in its purity."

To the foregoing questions, a
New York journal adds the follow-
ing—"If any one wants somebody
to crow does he not send for an
American editor?"

YELLOW FEVER.—The progress
of this terrible scourge in New
Orleans, has not been arrested, and
its ravages continue to be most
fearful. Notwithstanding the vast
reduction in the population by flight
and death, the number of daily
interments had not, at our latest
dates diminished—the average be-
ing about 200 per day. We have
no record in history of any epidemic
in whose fell sweep has been so
desolating so deadly.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—All
the Virginia Democratic papers
as well as the Democratic press of
the country generally, oppose the
proposition that the General Gov-
ernment shall build this road. The
Louisville (Ky.) Democratic oppose
it with great zeal, and brings up, as
appropriate reminiscences, the cel-
ebrated Cumberland road, which
figured so largely in politics in the
days of Gen. Jackson.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.—Every one
has heard of this great improvement
the federal government once under-
took. Its history, however is be-
ginning to fade out of the memory
of men. One fact ought to be
kept in mind. This road was but
a common turnpike and it cost the
federal government \$18,000 per
mile. Private enterprise would
have done the same work for about
\$2,000 per mile. At this rate what
will the Pacific Rail Road cost, if
Uncle Sam undertakes it? It is
worth about say \$100,000,000; but
as it will cost the federal govern-
ment nine times as much as it is
worth, set down the outlay at \$900,
000,000. This is upon the suppo-
sition that the road shall be forced
through by dint of perseverance
and a faithless purse. We don't
expect this to be done, however.
Perhaps, if a start should ever be
made, one hundred miles or so may
be built. By that time it will have
bankrupted the treasury broken
down two or three administrations,
and a third or fourth one will pray
for some way to get rid of it.

MINING IN EAST TENNESSEE.—
The mineral resources of Tennes-
see are beginning to attract the at-
tention of European capitalists—
Some of the copper ores of that re-
gion have been sent to London and
analyzed, and a company in that
city have sent out an agent to ex-

amine and purchase mining lands.

This agent has purchased three
in East Tennessee—one 6f 160
acres, for \$150,000, another of 160
acres for \$75,000, and another for

\$30,000. A few years since these
lands were entered at from 50 cents
down to one cent an acre. With
the copper are found gold silver
lead and zinc.

[From the American Union.

\$100,

OR

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER.

A TALE OF CAMBRIDGE.

BY WARREN T. ASHTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE RAYNER FAMILY.

Within a short distance of the
college in the city of Cambridge,
dwelt a few years ago, a widow
lady, whom for the purposes of
our story, we shall take the liberty
of calling Mrs. Rayner.

Her husband had been a thriv-
ing mechanic, who, unfortunately,
at the time of his death had only
just entered the highway of pros-
perity, so that his wife was thrown
by his premature decease upon her
own resources for the support of
herself and her two small children.

But, being a woman of energy
and ability, she had maintained
her little family comfortably, and
managed to give the boy and girl
a very tolerable education. It was
fortunate for Mrs. Rayner that her
lot, previous to her marriage, had
been cast in the midst of poverty,
for there she acquired a familiarity
with the harder side of life which
was of infinite service to her in
struggling against the trials that
beset her.

She had learned the trade of a
tailor, and at the death of her
husband, as applied herself to it.
Fortune smiled upon her well-
directed endeavors, and though she
had dwelt in an humble abode and
fared but coarsely, she realized that
even poverty is not entirely un-
blest.

The son and daughter arrived at
years of maturity. Charles Ray-
ner after several years of study
and perseverance, became assistant
book-keeper, in the counting-room
of a rich merchant in Boston.

Though his salary was small, it
was piously devoted to the uses of
the family. Annie Rayner had
learned her mother's trade, and
where all were industrious and
prudent, the dwelling of Mrs.
Rayner was the abode of comfort
and happiness.

In the midst of their little pros-
perity it is not strange that a de-
sire to make a better appearance
in the world, gradually invaded
the minds of the son and daughter.

The old house was dark and deso-
late—had all the attributes of
cheerless poverty; and though in-
dustry and contentment had long
rendered it tolerable, the day of in-
dignity had passed by, and their
improved circumstances seemed
to warrant the renting of a more
airy and stylish dwelling.

Perhaps this was a mistaken no-
tion, but we do not mean to "croak"
over the imprudence of indulging
such vain aspirations.—Every body
ought to know his business best,
and if the small thought it advisable
to crawl out of his comfortable
case and move into the deserted
shell of the lobster, why it is no
business of ours.

The dingy old house was aban-
doned, and the neat, spacious a-
bode, wherein the opening of our
story finds the family located, was
taken. It took nearly all the sav-
ings of the poor widow to furnish
it; but then her children, for whom
she had toiled all her lifetime, had
come to maturity, and she thought
it proper that the accident of pov-
erty should not too strongly mark
their destiny.

And perhaps the loving mother
had some other motives, which she
would not have been willing to
"speak out loud." Annie was
just seventeen, and the most beau-
tiful creature that the soil of Cam-
bridge—albeit classic soils and cel-
ebrated for its fair damsels—ever
nourished into womanhood.

Annie was pretty, though she
was a tailor's—and the good
mother had sense enough to be-
lieve that being a tailor's was no
detriment to her understanding or
her capacity to make even a rich
man happy.

Mrs. Rayner knew that it is the
inevitable destiny of young maid-
ens to have beaux, and, though
not quite so inevitable, that mat-
rimony is part and parcel of their
lot.

She was a fond mother, and it
may have occurred to her that no
very stylish young gentleman
would be likely to come a-wooing

her daughter in the old house,
where she had spent the years of
her severest struggles with the de-
mons of poverty.

This is, however, only a surmise
of ours, and we beg leave to give
it no more weight than its reason-
ableness demands.

The rent of the house was two
hundred dollars a year. It was a
large sum for a family in their cir-
cumstances to pay; but then the
united products of all their indus-
try seemed to warrant the outlay.

Though for a twelvemonth the
Rayner family were happy in the
new house, and they had no diffi-
culty in keeping their expenses
within the income, the experiment
proved to be a failure. Mrs. Ray-
ner by a fall on the ice, received a
severe injury in the spine, which
induced a most distressing illness.

For six months, she scarcely
rose from her bed, and during all
this time, Annie, like a gentle
spirit from the heaven of love,
watched over and soothed her in
her anguish.

Charles's salary was all the fam-
ily had to depend upon, and it rap-
idly melted away before the con-
tinued demands for food, medicine
and medical attendance.

The poor clerk was in deep dis-
tress. His pittance was as noth-
ing now and he could not calmly
regard the threatening pressure of
want. He had borrowed money
the grocer and the provision deal-
ers were clamorous for the pay-
ment of their bills, and to cap the
climax of his misery, two quarters'
rent of the house remained un-
paid.

Mrs. Rayner's health was now
partially restored, but neither she
nor Annie had added a dollar to
the income of the family for more
than six months. Poverty, cold
and repulsive, stared them in the
face, and threatened to lay its icy
grasp upon them.

The landlord had repeatedly de-
manded the amount of rent due
him, and at last threatened to
expel them, unless it was immedi-
ately paid.

"A hundred dollars! mother,"
said Annie wiping away the tears
that had gathered in her eyes, "we
can never make up that sum."

"Alas, I fear not, my child; we
must sell this furniture, and remove
to a more humble abode," replied
Mrs. Rayner, sadly.

"We can return to the old house
again," sighed Annie; "perhaps
we ought not to have left it."

Mrs. Rayner was silent. Per-
haps some compunctious reflections
upon the indulgence of her mater-
nal pride disturbed her. She had
been chastened by the rude hand
of disease, which had rolled back
many a fond aspiration for her be-
loved daughter.

Charles had introduced into

and the poor widow trembled with emotion. "Do why, pack up and be off." "I will move on Monday." "You must pay the rent first," said Mr. Flint, in a firm and decided tone. "It is utterly impossible, sir." "Then I must attach your goods." Mrs. Rayner had never thought of such a thing, and the landlord's purpose was too apparent to be doubted. "Very well, Mr. Flint," replied she, struggling to suppress the tears that rose to her eyes; "I cannot do more than I have done, and if you choose to beggar me, I cannot help it."

Annie, knowing nothing of the details of business, was appalled at the threat of the landlord, and though she did not clearly understand the nature of such an attachment as he threatened them with mingled her tears with those of her mother.

Mr. Flint rose and approached the door, his hand on the knob, he paused to consider, but believing the flood of anguish in which he had plunged the poor females, would best subserve his interests, he bade them a hasty good morning and departed.

Mr. Flint was a man of business. He kept his conscience for Sunday use, and never allowed it to go about with him week days. In his pew at church, he could feel for the distressed of the widow and orphan, but his business policy were not intended to be used at the same time. One was worldly thrift; the other a convenient system of philosophy, whose subtleties absorbed the sins of its co-ordinate. He could rob the widow of her last penny, and compound for the deed by sending missionaries to Otaheite and Siam.

The landlord departed, believing that he had produced a proper impression upon the mind of Mrs. Rayner. He had given her an extension of business decision, which he hoped and trusted would procure the payment of the debt. At the door he was met by Giles Morton. If the antipodes of human nature ever met, they confronted each other at the door of Mrs. Rayner's house, on this occasion.

Giles glanced at the landlord; he saw the old twinkle of his eye and in his great, manly soul, he despised him. Passing on, he entered the sitting-room.

"Good morning, Mrs. Rayner," said he, "Annie—what, in tears? Ah, I see it all!"

"You find us in trouble, Mr. Morton," replied the widow, drying her tears.

They had been perceived in the very act of weeping, and however willing they might have been to conceal the cause of their present misery, it was now impossible.

"I see it all, Mrs. Rayner; that miserable Flint has been here." "He has, indeed; but we ought not to blame him."

"Blame him! the miserable villain!" said Giles warily, "he deserves a good smart whipping." "Nay, it is our fault; we could not pay him the rent."

"The second! he is a rich man, and threatens—but no matter, Mrs. Rayner; I understand it all; your long illness has embarrassed you. But you must let me be your friend. How much do you owe him?"

Annie was mortified at the situation in which her lover found her family—mortified at the thought of his offering them pecuniary assistance, and she was obliged to retire to conceal her confusion.

"Don't go, Annie," said he, approaching her; but she had gone. "Poor girl, she feels it deeply," continued he, "but no matter, it is all over now. How much do you owe him, Mrs. Rayner?"

"I cannot consent to receive assistance from you, Mr. Morton," answered the widow, resolved to check the unpleasant forwardness of the young gentleman.

"Poh! madam you must consent."

"Never, sir."

"Why, Mrs. Rayner, I hope you are not offended."

"No, sir, but I cannot accept money from you."

Giles stopped to think a moment, albeit it was not a habit to which he was very much addicted; but then Giles was shrewd, and a single flash of his ready thought disclosed the occasion of Mrs. Rayner's scruples. She suspected he did not mean well by her daughter.

"Poh! I'll fix that all right. Silly old woman, to think any such thing," thought Giles, as he complacently seated himself by her side.

"Mrs. Rayner, I love your daughter," he said abruptly. "I feared it."

"You feared it! am I monster, that you should fear it! Annie does not fear it, nor think me a villain, or a leech."

"She is young, Mr. Morton." "She is eighteen, I am twenty. We have already discussed the matter, and with your leave, we look forward to matrimony—that's plain talk, anyhow."

Mrs. Rayner could but smile at the bluntness of the student. His honesty completely dissipated her

suspicion, and she began to regard the old house with dislike again. Giles was frank and manly, and the widow not only gave her consent to the union, but also, after much haggling, consented to receive the hundred dollars from him as a loan.

"But, Mr. Morton," said the widow, "pray do not mention it to Charles. The poor boy has been almost harrassed to death to pay our family bills; he does not know anything about the rent, not even that we owe any, for I have always attended to that myself."

"Not a word. Now where is Annie?"

Annie came again, and though it is not our privilege to narrate the particulars of the subsequent interview, we assure the reader that it was exceedingly pleasant—full of sighs, sentiment, and all sorts of sweet sayings.

CHAPTER III.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER.

It was particularly unfortunate that Giles Morton did not happen to be the possessor of one hundred dollars at this interesting period of his existence. It would have saved him the trouble of applying to his "governor" for the sum; not however, that the worthy patriarch was over scrupulous about such indulgences, for he was liberal, both in his views and with his purse, even to a fault.

But somehow Giles had an undefined dread of being asked what he designed to do with the money. He did not intend to say anything about his proposed matrimonial relations until after he had graduated and being a senior, he was not destined to feed a great while on anticipation.

And then there was another circumstance which particularly annoyed him just now.—His father had for several weeks been nursing a suspicion that Giles was getting a little dissipated—that he gambled now and then, and indulged in other fashionable vices.

The old gentleman set his life by Giles, and the suspicion was terrible. He began to think he had over indulged the boy and treated himself to a great many self-reproaches, in view of his weakness.

Now as we have mystery, even in a newspaper story, we have not the least objection to clearing up the young man's character. We proceed any further. The youth was bold, free, and dashing, but he was entirely innocent of anything like dissipation.

But at the same time the old gentleman was justified in his suspicions, for he had actually seen his son enter a noted gaming house; but Giles had gone to save a friend.

Mr. Morton was angry, and in a fit of illature soundly rated his son for the act.—Giles was high strung, but he calmly stated the motive that had actuated him. The father was incredulous—refused to believe the statement, and Giles, too independent to vindicate himself any further, remained silent.

The impression was confirmed, and Mr. Morton wept bitterly in secret over the supposed profligacy of the young man.

But a few weeks partially healed the wound, and the affectionate familiarity of the parties was fully restored. Unfortunately for Giles he had incurred the hatred of a villain, who, with some sinister purpose in view, seemed disposed to destroy the harmony which existed between the father and son.

If there is anything in the world more particularly mean and despicable than another it is an anonymous letter. Not even the tenderest friend can be entirely proof against the influence of the cowardly weapon. A suspicion, it nothing more, is kindled by it—a suspicion, that may poison even the heart of innocence itself, and scatter the bands of the purest friendship.

Mr. Morton was seated in his private office. Among the letters that were handed him from the post office, was a dirty envelope, in which was inclosed a blank check. On the back of it was written a charge against Giles, which appalled the heart of the devoted father. It ran as follows:—

"Mr. Morton—Sir:—Your son Giles is in the daily habit of visiting the daughter of a poor woman in Cambridge. His purpose is base and wicked."

The merchant dropped the paper and gasped for breath. He was a good man, and probably nothing seemed so vile and gross as the crime with which the writer of the paper charged his only son.

It was in direct confirmation of the terrible suspicions he had entertained, and though the miserable charge was not sustained by even the name of the writer, his unhappy frame of mind prompted him to believe it.

He wrung his hands in agony. Giles, his son—his heir—upon whom he had lavished all the wealth of his paternal affection—Giles was a villain!

For an hour he wept in bitterness of spirit over the fall of his noble boy. The thought that the dirty scroll was the work of an enemy, never occurred to him.

In the midst of his affliction,

Giles entered to office to obtain the hundred dollars. Mr. Morton looked at him; his mein was that of a villain; he did not blush in the presence of his father.

Mr. Morton spoke not; his soul was too full for words. "Father, I want a hundred dollars this morning," said Giles, speaking in an easy, confident tone which, with his present feelings, quite amazed his father.

"For what?" asked Mr. Morton, coldly. "I must beg your indulgence on that point, father. I do not wish to tell you, but I assure you it is for a good purpose—one that you will cordially approve."

"Indeed!" "You must trust me, this time, and as soon as the circumstances will permit, I will disclose the use to which I intend to put it."

[Concluded next week.]

NATURAL EXPRESSION.

The most effective and stirring thing which a man can utter, is that which he knows most clearly and feels most deeply. All labors straining and painful reaching after something more and better, and deeper, than one's own proper thoughts and sentiments, must always, inevitably, defeat itself, and bring out only that which is far weaker and far poorer than those familiar sentiments, which lie on the very surface of the mind.

These, as far as they go, are real. But the strain to produce more than one has, and to do more and better than one can, will bring forth nothing but wind; mere resemblances of some pattern, which it would fain imitate, shadow without substance; form without life.

And so nature and truth get their revenge upon the mind, by justifying its poor opinion of itself. The depths of human thought and feeling find their outlet, only through the channels of our most familiar thoughts and most habitual feelings. These must first be set in motion, before the pent up waters beneath can get vent, and come up to the surface, and flow forth in a full and gushing stream. Let a man be true to his own mind; and set a generous value upon his own sentiments and affections, and he will soon find his confidence justified, and his generosity rewarded.

They will soon furnish him the finest and richest products of which his nature is capable. And we naturally find that the very greatest productions of literature are characterized, more than by any other thing, by a simple, natural, fresh, and appropriate utterance of truth, so seemingly familiar, that we are surprised less at their magnitude and weight, than they should never have occurred to us in the same light before. Thus, too, it often happens, when men have been diving as deep as they can, that they find the pearls which they bring up to be nothing more than thoughts and convictions which had escaped their notice only because they were so familiar. It is therefore from no far-sighted design, so that we are to bring the best liveliest products of the mind, but from our own domestic treasure; out of our own living experience; out of our own practical convictions; out of our own familiar thoughts. It is from this fountain alone, that there can be any genuine issue of the old and the new.

THE NEW COMET.

The Charleston Standard, of the 23d instant, says: The citizens of Charleston and Sullivan's Island are now enjoying a fine view of the new comet, of N. Klinkerfus, which is plainly visible to the naked eye.

It may be seen at that time a little North of West, about 15 degrees above the horizon, or, as the plough boy would say, about an hour high. The nucleus is bright, and the tail, which streams upwards, is easily seen by a good eye; with the glass in common use on the Island, the bright stream of the tail would be described in common language as being three or four feet long.

This comet was first noticed by N. Klinkerfus, at Gottingen, on the 10th of June last. On the 25th of July, at 52 minutes past 8, it was seen at the National Observatory at Washington. Mr. Ferguson then fixed its position at a little North of a group of small stars in Leo Minor; right ascension 2 min. 44 sec., declination, 6 min. 24 sec.

Its perihelion passage is on the 27th of this month, before which time it will probably be still higher than now.

Its approximate elements, as computed by M. Bruhns, of Berlin, are as follows: Perihelion passage August 27th, 218 M. time, Berlin. Longitude of perihelion 310 deg. 31 min. 12.3 min.

Place of the ascending node 140 deg. 50 min., 27.6 min. Inclination 59 deg. 54 min. 23.1 min.

Longitude of perihelion distance, 9,491,256—motion. The American Almanac for 1853, though containing a long article on the recent discoveries of Comets makes no mention of this one; we therefore conclude that it comes an unexpected visitor to our side of space.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1853.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the Cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Seely's Building, New York Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

CALIFORNIA.—The recent news from California represent the mines as generally productive, and new and valuable discoveries constantly. Great trouble and serious riots have also occurred with a numerous class called squatters, who boldly assert the right of procuring property by robbery. In San Francisco they take possession of lots not actually occupied, regardless of any claim, however just, which others may have to them. The Sheriff was recently dangerously wounded in endeavoring to dispossess one of this class, who in turn fatally wounded one of the squatters. The same state of things also exists, only in a worse degree in several of the agricultural districts, extending to open robbery of all kinds of property and stock. The Alta California says they have no hope of protection from the State government, nor of relief except from the General Government. The Charleston Mercury in commenting on this subject, says that it is difficult to imagine how the General Government is to interfere for their relief, and if their State government "shall be found inconsistent with the possession of property and the peaceful existence of communities, it is a law of their own ordaining, and as they sowed so must they reap."

The highest judicial authorities of the State have also recently made a singular decision, "that the mines of gold and other precious metals of California are the exclusive property of the State; that the United States have no interest in them and cannot exercise any jurisdiction over them."

WILL'S VALLEY POST.—We received by Saturday morning's mail, the first five numbers of the above named paper. It is published weekly at Porterville, DeKalb Co. by C. F. Hopkins & Co. and edited by H. M. F. Foster. The paper is very neatly printed on entirely new materials, and will bear a comparison in this respect with any paper in the southern country. There is a degree of energy, industry and talent displayed in the editorial department of the paper, seldom to be found in a village, or even a city paper; but on this subject we are particularly or at length, after mentioning the name of the Editor, who is extensively known in this and adjoining States, as Judge, Lawyer, Politician, and Author, and also a warm and thorough going advocate of Internal Improvements and Education.

Judge Porter formerly represented Tascaloosa Co. in the Legislature, and was at the last election a candidate for the Senate but defeated by a very worthy gentleman. The Judge is evidently in the wrong track now for political preferment. The people are great utilitarians, and far too sagacious to exchange so good a public servant for the year round, in his present useful capacity, for a few weeks service in the Senate, which almost any body can perform.

We cheerfully place "The Post" on our exchange list and hope that it may long continue to disseminate useful and valuable information among the worthy, virtuous and industrious community in the midst of which it is published.

The yellow fever at last accounts was somewhat on the increase in Mobile.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAM SHIP EUROPA, AT HALIFAX.

The British Mail steam ship, Europa, Captain Lorr, arrived at Halifax, N. S. on Monday night from Liverpool, which port she left on the 20th instant.

The Liverpool Markets.—Cotton since the departure of the Arabon on the 18th instant, had been dull. Fair qualities were a shade lower, and the lower grades had declined from an eighth of a penny to a farthing per lb.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant. The aspect of Eastern affairs is unchanged, and everything has remained quiet since the announcement that the Porte had accepted the note of the four Powers. The Moldavian Divan had been convoked, and the Hospodars solicited to remain. The Czar has given them permission to remain or go to Constantinople.

Rossini Pacua has notified the Austrian government that the occupation of Serbia by the Austrian troops will be regarded as a declaration of war, but that in the meantime the Porte undertakes to preserve order in the Provinces.

Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons that the Mosquito was in progress of negotiation, and that he hoped the result would be satisfactory.

ADDITIONAL PER EUROPA.

Baltimore, August 31. The Europa arrived at Boston at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, and we glean from our files of English papers the following additional particulars of European intelligence.

A telegraphic dispatch received in Liverpool dated on the morning of the 20th inst. says that Louis Napoleon had relinquished his contemplated journey to Dieppe in consequence of the new complication of the Eastern Question.

It was rumored in Vienna that should Russia make an inroad into Serbia, Austria would occupy the fortress of Belgrade.

The latest intelligence from St. Petersburg states that notwithstanding the negotiation going on for peace, the war department was as active as ever. The cholera had again appeared in Warsaw. The Czar's acceptance of the proposition from Austria it is said, will not be unaccompanied by conditions, as he will not consent to evacuate the Principality until the Porte has signed an agreement tantamount to the concession of all the points in dispute.

Advices from Constantinople to the 5th instant, state that the Persian Ambassador had given the Sultan full assurances that he should receive assistance if he needed it, measures having been taken by the Sultan to raise an army of sixty thousand men to be placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

The Turkish Government has ordered the Greek Bishops to return to their bishoprics immediately it having been ascertained that Russian agents were fomenting disorders in various parts of the country.

When the intelligence reached Serbia of the threatened occupation of that territory by the Austrian troops, the Prince of Serbia replied that he would resist such occupation by force. The whole Province was arming, and a force of thirty thousand men had been already collected.

The latest despatches from Constantinople state that the people continued favorable to resisting Russia.

YELLOW FEVER IN MOBILE.—We were pained to see that the yellow fever is fearfully upon the increase in the city of Mobile. The Board of Health reports that for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th of yellow fever 18; other diseases 9. Total 27. And for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 29th of yellow fever 29; other diseases 5. Total 34.

The Tribune says:— "It will have been seen by the reports of the Board of Health, that the yellow fever is on the increase.

Prudence now dictates that those who are not acclimated—although we hardly know exactly what the term means—should leave the city.—Those who cannot without abandoning duties, should be calm, careful in diet, and keep within doors at night and within the shade during the day."

THE FORCE OF LOVE.—A marriage was celebrated a few days ago in the church of Rue St. Antoine, Paris, and in the course of the ceremony a young woman of great beauty who had been observed pale and agitated in the body of the church, was seized with convulsion.

Assistance was offered her and when she recovered the ceremony had terminated and the wedding party had quitted the church. She immediately ran after them and attempted to throw herself beneath the wheels of the carriage containing the newly married pair, but she was prevented. On this she flew into a violent passion against the persons who held her, and conducted herself so violently that she had to be put into a place of safety.

Inquiries having been made respecting her, it was ascertained that she was the mistress of the man who had married; and that he had sworn repeatedly never to marry any one but her. Having learned that this marriage was fixed on, she became desperate and resolved to create scandal.

After being locked up some time a change came over her, and bursting into tears she spoke of her faithless lover with great tenderness and said that she would die to secure his happiness. She was conveyed to the hospital. She became seriously ill and although every attention was paid to her she died on Saturday. A case of somewhat similar kind has also to be related. A cabinet maker living in the Marais, became passionately attached to a female, who however, declined to marry him because he was not possessed of a sufficient fortune. This refusal gave such a strong desire of being wealthy, that his mind was affected; in this state he fancied he had suddenly become a millionaire and that every piece of paper which fell into his hands was a bank note.

On Sunday he went into a restaurant and ate a comfortable dinner. When the waiter presented the bill he proceeded the prospectus of a writing master, which he had been given him in the street and representing that it was a 5000 note, requested a change for it. The waiter had him conveyed to the commissary of police. There it was ascertained

beyond doubt that he was mad and he was sent to the prefecture. Galigan's Messenger, Paris.

A VOLIGEUR'S FEAT.—

The feat of jumping from a balloon the jumper sustained by an India rubber rope, was ready performed on Thursday. It was the most stupendous feat of daring & address that the Parisians have not been permitted to witness. From one side of the balloon hung to the Indian rubber cord, descending 150 feet and then returning and being fastened to the other side of the car. It thus formed a strong loop. The athlete was dressed as Mureny; his body, from the neck to the small of the back was enclosed in a frame work, which enabled him to endure the suspension without wrenching or dislocating. The rope passed through an eyelet in the middle of the back, placed so that he was held in perfect equilibrium. When the balloon had reached an altitude double that of the supposed elasticity of the cord the voliguer appeared on the edge of the car, looked over his eyes, and dove off into space. The eyelet slipped along the rope, so that the first 150 feet were a positive fall through the air without resistance or break. The rest of the way was an elongation of the rope. It stretched four times its length making in all a descent of 600 feet, accomplished in two seconds.

After having attained its lowest point, the rope contracted once, perhaps 200 feet and then descended again. There was no further rebound, and no oscillation the voliguer lay calmly cradled in mid air, and probably spent the leisure was now permitted to enjoy in recovering his breath and contemplating the prospect. The en passant above now commenced at the windlass, and gradually wound his dangling friend up again. In four minutes he climbed over the car, having made the fastest time that any human being has ever achieved, except such as have been shot from cannons as Barron Munchausen said he was I think. Six hundred feet in two seconds is at the rate of three miles and a half a minute. We are waiting now to know what will be done next.

A NEW KIND OF COTTON.—The editor of the New York Tribune has seen a specimen of a new and very beautiful sort of cotton brought from the Pine Indians of New Mexico Boundary Commissions. Its peculiarity consists in a fine silky staple, superior in length and strength to all kinds previously known. The seed has been introduced into Texas, and the plant will soon be grown there extensively. It has also the great advantage of not degenerating, and not requiring a renewal of the seed. The plant, if all these peculiarities are proved permanently to belong to it, must effect a revolution in cotton raising.

FREAKS OF AN INDIAN.—PECULIAR EFFECT OF THE HOT WEATHER.—New York, on Friday afternoon, an Indian named Peter Sunrise, and who says his father's name was Peter Sundown, was arrested by the police of the third district, for deporting himself in an uncivilized manner by divesting himself of his clothes, and carrying them under his arm, in which condition he paraded the streets, and as a natural consequence attracted the attention of all sorts of people. When he found himself pursued he retreated into a house in President street, proceeding to the roof, threw glass bottles and other missiles, among the crowd below which had gathered in large numbers to witness the fun. He was finally secured and locked up. He hails from the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y.

During the last fifty years, France with a population of more than five millions has increased in the number of her people by little more than the two States of New York and Pennsylvania, with not more than one sixth her population in the same period.

Holloway's Pills, a Wonderful Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, and Sick Headaches.—Thomas Goodman, Esq., of Baker-street, Portman-square, had for many years suffered from indigestion and frequent bilious attacks, and was very seldom free from severe sick headaches. He had consulted the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, but could derive no permanent relief from their remedies; at last, tired out by their ill success, he resorted to the use of Holloway's Pills, which so renovated his system and strengthened his constitution, that he neither suffers from indigestion, or headache, but enjoys the best of health.

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Shelby county, I will, on the 26th day of September, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, sell, on a credit of six months, the following described lands, he longing to the estate of James B. Nivens, deceased, viz: The south east fourth of the north west fourth and the south west fourth of the north east fourth of Section 36, Township 14, Range 6 east, lying in Benton County. The purchaser will be required to give note with approved security. August 31st, 1853.

D. N. McCLANAHAN, Adm'r. Sept. 6, 1853—3t.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton Co., made on the 8th day of August, 1853, the undersigned administrators will proceed to sell before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, one thousand dollars of the purchase money payable on the first of January 1854, and the remainder on the first of January 1855, with interest from date, the following described land, to-wit:

N. W. q. and the N. 1/4 of the S. W. q. of section 11, township 14, range 7. Also all that part or parcel of land lying west of the old Gin house of Asa Carroll, dec'd, and 64 square rods taking the Gin house and cotton serey, and all that pertains thereto, in the N. E. q. of section 11, township 14, range seven, containing in all two hundred and eighty-eight acres, more or less, and known as the Asa Carroll place, seven miles west of Jacksonville on the Green's Ferry road. Also 34 acres off the south side of the N. E. q. of section 14, township 14, range 7.

Also at the same time and place, on terms to be made known on the day, a Negro Woman named Mailla and Boy Child—the woman aged about 21 years, the child near two years old.

M. T. TAYLOR, Adm'r. J. B. TAYLOR, Adm'r. Sept. 6, 1853—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

DISTRICT COURT.

Court of Probate for said County.

Special Term, Sept. 2nd, A. D. 1853.

THIS day came J. H. Burton, Guardian of Wm. D. & Mary S. Burton, his minor children, and filed his accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement: Whereupon it is ordered that Monday the 10th day of October next be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular Term of said Court to be holden at the Court House for said County, on said Monday the 10th day of October next, and object to the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said County, at Office this 2nd day of September, A. D. 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 6, 1853.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles in the above line to his establishment. His stock, he believes, is the best in the Southern country, and his prices the lowest.

BOOKS.—Of every variety and description and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts.

MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS.

—An extensive stock.

RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.—For every denomination of Christians. FAMILY Bibles of every quality.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—His stock embraces every Book in demand, SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the Books used by the various denominations, constantly on hand.

STATIONERY.—Every article of French, English and American Stationery and Fancy Stationery—a very fine stock GOLD PENS, of every kind and quality.

PAPER MACHE GOODS.—Writing Desks, Portfolios Cabinets, Albums, &c., made of this rich material. Fine Engravings, Oil Painting, and Illustrated Books.

BLANK BOOKS.—Manufactured to order in any style. Record Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and every other kind of Books used by sheriffs Clerks of Courts, &c. made to any pattern. A large stock of Record Books of all sizes constantly on hand of superior quality.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash Invoice, Day Books, &c., &c., of my own manufacture, a very heavy assortment always on hand.

PAPER.—Printing Paper of all sizes; Record Paper; French, English and American Letter Paper ruled or plain; Foolscap Paper of every quality, ruled or plain; Colored Papers; Wrapping Paper of every kind, &c., &c.

WALL PAPER.—Teasers, Fire Boards Borders Scenery Paper a large assortment constantly on hand.

PRINTING INK.—Type, and every description of material used in a Printing Office, always on hand.

JOB PRINTING.—The best Job Printing Office in the South is connected with my establishment. Plain and Fancy Printing, of every description, neatly and promptly executed.

BOOK BINDING.—Pamphlets, Music Books, Periodicals, Law Books, &c., bound in every style at very low rates.

Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians and Students, are assured it is their interest to call and examine my stock and prices before, please.

W. M. S. RICKLAND.

82 Dauphin-Street Mobile.

A. P. PEPPER,
BOOK SELLER,
Corner of Exchange Hotel,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Sells for sale an extensive assort-
ment of

BOOKS

STATIONARY.
Comprising Latin, Greek, French,
Spanish and English School Books;
Miscellaneous Books and Books for
Libraries; childrens story and toy
Books.
Also, Staple & Fancy Stationary.
School Books of every kind used
in our schools.
Blank Books, all sorts and sizes.
Books and Testaments, Hymn
Books, &c.
Stationary—Every article in
this line.
WRITING PAPER of every size,
quality and color.
WRAPPING PAPER of every va-
riety.
Law, Medical and Miscellaneous
Libraries furnished, and Schools,
Academies, and Colleges supplied
at fair prices.
All are invited to call and exam-
ine stock and prices. Country Mer-
chants would do well to send in
their orders.

HUGGINS & GOLDSBY,
SELA, ALA.

HAVE now in store a large as-
sessment of **SILK AND
FANCY DRY GOODS** of the
newest Fall and Winter styles, con-
sisting in part of
Rich Brocade Silks, Plain Pou de
Sole, Gros d' Orleans, Gros d'
Rhine;
Ottoman and other styles Plain
Dress Silks;
Gros Grain and other styles full
mourning Silks;
Satin de Chine and Glace Silks;
Rich printed Cashmere de l'Ecosse;
Mousseline de Laine, Printed Satin
de Laine, and Rich printed Satin
de Laine;
Rich Brocade, watered and plain,
White Silks;
Plain de Laines, all colors;
Plain French and English Merinos,
all colors;
Cloaks, Shawls, Mantillas, Vesettes,
chiefs, Laces, Embroideries and
Muslin Goods in great variety.
Dec. 14, 1852.

EVERY STABLE
In Jacksonville, Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully
announces to the public, that he
has opened a Livery Stable, in the
Town of Jacksonville, and is pre-
pared to accommodate those who may
desire, with Carriages and Buggies,
double and single horse, and Saddle
and Harness horses; and also to keep Horses
by the day, week, or month, as desired.

All at Liberal Prices.
Strangers who may visit Jacksonville,
by enquiring for the Stables of the under-
signed can be furnished with conveyance
at the shortest notice.

WHITE A. MARABLE.
Nov. 26, 1852.

R. H. SLOUGH. J. B. ELSTON.
Slough, Elston & Co.
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, Ala.
Dec. 7, 1852—ly.

SPRING STYLES, 1853.
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flow-
ers and Embellish.

G. W. FERRY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.

IS now receiving his Spring stock
consisting of Beebe & Co's
Spring style Mole skin and Beaver
HATS, Dress and Black; Fancy
Dress Hats, many styles, White,
Pearl and Black. American and
Manilla Grass Hats; Florence,
Swiss, Canton, Ratland, Pearl and
French Straw, Non-intervention,
Lobos, do. for men and boys.
BONNETS—Ladies and
Misses, Bolgrades, Flor-
ence, Silk and Straw, a
great variety of Brads, of latest
and most approved styles.
Also UMBRELLAS and Wool
Hats, the largest assortment in the
city—all of which we offer as low
as can be bought in Charleston.
Call and see. Feb. 22, '53.

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery, Ala.

I HAVE leased the MADISON HOUSE,
in Montgomery, Ala., from W. Tilley.
Esq., and will be much obliged to the
public for such patronage as they may extend
to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain
its reputation as a hotel of the first class.
WM. H. TAYLOR.
Oct. 12, 1852—ly.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York pri-
ces—opposite Wright, Nichols and Compa-
ny, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. Nov. 18, 1852. ly.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirtings, Os-
naburges and Stripes, sold at Factory
Prices by the bale. FIVE per
cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

PATTISON HOUSE,
No. 28, Royal Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

ASKER & PALMER, Proprietors.
The above Establishment has
been thoroughly renovated, and is
now open for the reception of vis-
itors.
Dec. 7, 1852—ly.

Through fare from Charleston
to Baltimore \$17.50, to Phila-
delphia \$20, and to New
York \$20.
The great Mail Route from
Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of
Laurens st. daily, after the arrival of
the Southern Cars, via Wilmington, N. C.,
from which point two daily trains are
despatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; the
8 o'clock only connecting at Weldon
Rail Road to New-Lane, by steam-
ing at Weldon with the lines to Peters-
burg, Richmond, Washington, Balti-
more, Philadelphia and New York.
The public is respectfully informed
that the steamers of these lines are in
first rate condition, and are navigated by
well known and experienced comman-
ders, and the Railroads are in fine order.
(The Wilmington and Weldon, as well
as the Seaboard and Roanoke having
been recently re-laid with heavy Rail)
thoroughly securing both safety and des-
patch. By these routes passengers avail
themselves of the first train may reach
Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in
48 hours, and New York in 50 hours;
and by the second train they arrive in
Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in
50 hours, and New York in 61 hours.
Through Tickets can alone be had from
Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh
Railroad Company, at the office of the
Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston,
S. C., to whom please apply.
March 30, 1852.

Wool Carding.

THE undersigned respec-
tfully informs the public, that he has purchased
the Wool Carding Fac-
tory, known as Hicks & Loyd's fac-
tory, on Cane Creek, twelve miles
south of Jacksonville, and four and
a half south of Alexandria. His
machinery is now in fine order, and
he is prepared to execute prompt-
ly and upon the usual terms, any
kind of carding needed in this sec-
tion. He will also have a Burr
Gin, for the purpose of cleansing
wool of burrs, in operation by the
first of May next. Wool rolls will
be kept constantly on hand for sale.
Apr. 5, 1853. J. W. EZELL.

From Gunter's Landing to
GOSHEN.

CONNECTING at Gunter's Landing
with the Daily Line of Mail Boats
from Decatur; and at Goshen, 15
miles above Jacksonville, with J.
R. Powell's Daily Mail Stages, be-
tween Montgomery and Rome.

Leave Gunter's Landing Tues-
days, Thursdays and Saturdays, on
arrival of Decatur Mail Boat.
Leave Goshen Sundays, Tuesdays
and Thursdays, on arrival of Mont-
gomery Stage.

FARE.
Gunter's Landing to Montgomery, \$15 00
Rome, Ga., 7 50
DAVID R. FULLEWILL,
Goshen, Cherokee Co., Ala. Jan. 23, '53.

TAKE HEED.
ALL persons indebted to the firm
of Stiles & White (this day dis-
solved) are requested to come for-
ward and settle, as the late part-
ners are compelled to make col-
lections as soon as possible.
Jan. 4th 1853.

Ware House and Commission
Business.
W. JOHNSON
RESPECTFULLY renders his thanks
to his old Customers and the public
for their past patronage and would re-
spectfully solicit a continuance of the
same. He pledges himself to give his en-
tire attention to his business—all orders
for articles wanted will meet with prompt
attention. He will always be found at his
Ware Room there to give attention to
the reception of Cotton or orders—or at
his repository ready to fit out out with a
buggy or carriage.
Sept. 14, 1852.

W. A. SMITH. JOS. HUNTER.
GROCKERS, No. 30, Commerce street.
M. BEE, & Co.

Have constantly on
hand and for sale, a large Stock
consisting in part of the following arti-
cles, viz:

125 Bbls. Orleans SUGARS.
200 Bbls. do. MOLASSES.
100 lb. do. do.
200 Bbls. Whiskey (various brands).
250 Bbls. Flour, do.
500 Sack RIO COFFEE.
150 do. Lagima Java, Mocha, do.
200 Boxes Tobacco (various brands).
50 Half Pipes Brandy (all kinds).
5 do. do. Holland Gin.
25 Bbls. American do.
50 Bbls. & 100 lb. M. M. Whis.
50 Casks Malta Fern Sherry,
Port and Malaga Wine.
50 M Sugars—different brands.
Mobile, Dec. 7, 1852—ly.

NIMROD H. ANDREWS,
F. S.
HARRIS TANEY & Co.
SAMUEL H. McGUIRE
Garnish.

Attachment against a non-resident in
Justice's Court, in precinct No. 7—
in Randolph County, Ala.
T is ordered by the court in this case
that notice be given in the Jack-
sonville Republican, a newspaper published
in the town of Jacksonville for four suc-
cessive weeks for the debt, to appear at
said precinct, on the 2nd Saturday in
October, 1853, to answer and defend or
judgment will be entered against him
and the effects in the Garnishee's hands
condemned to pay the Plaintiff's debt.
August 13th 1853.

LINDSEY McKEE, J. P.
August 30th 1853—ly.

TALLADEGA BLANK ROAD
STAGE LINE.
James R. Powell, Proprietor.

LEAVES Montgomery daily
at 5 a. m., via Wetumpka, (Nix-
burg, or Leonard's) Soapatoy, (or
Bradford), Sylacauga, Mardisville, to
Talladega by 7 o'clock p. m., same day;
thence six times a week via Alexandria,
Jacksonville and Cave Springs to Rome,
Ga., by 8 p. m., next day.
Time: Mount to Tal. (90 miles) 14 hours.
The Central Route over which the
line runs is now completed to Sylacauga
—distant from Montgomery seventy
miles.
The remainder of the staging is over
the finest natural road and through the
most picturesque country in the South.
The public are assured of good coaches
and teams, and accommodating driv-
ers.
Fare to Rome, Ga. \$12 50
" Jacksonville 10 00
" Talladega 6 50
" Wetumpka 1 00
For passage apply to JOHN G.
MOORE, Montgomery Hall, and R. G.
WALKER, Exchange Hotel.
August 31, 1852.

Medical College of Georgia.
THE TWENTY-SECOND COURSE
of Lectures in this Institution, will
commence on the First Monday in
November next.

FACULTY.
Anatomy, G. M. NEWTON, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. DUGAN, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, ALEX-
ANDER MEANS, M. D.
Material Medicine, Therapeutics & Med-
ical Jurisprudence, I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women
and Infants, J. A. EYRE, M. D.
Physiology and Pathological Anatomy,
H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine,
L. D. FORD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, H. F.
CAMPELL, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator, ROBERT
CAMPELL, M. D.
Clinical Lectures will be delivered
regularly at the City Hospital, and am-
ple opportunities will be afforded for the
study of Practical Anatomy.
Fees for the entire Course, \$105
Matriculation Ticket (to be ta-
ken once) 5
For further particulars, apply to
G. M. NEWTON, Dean.
Augusta, Ga. June 18, 1853.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned, being determined
to remove from his present location,
next fall, offers his farm of 200 acres
for sale. It is situated one fourth
mile from Mount Polk, on the road
leading from Jacksonville to Cave Springs,
9 miles from the former place, and 12
miles from the latter immediately on the
line of the Alabama and Tennessee live-
or Rail Road. Said farm is well im-
proved, about one half cleared and in
a high state of cultivation. It has sev-
eral good springs of water, and perhaps
as many other conveniences as are afford-
ed by any location in this portion of the
state—it is a good location for a country
Physician.
Persons wishing to purchase a good
farm, on good terms, are respectfully
invited to call on the proprietor, and that
soon as I am determined to sell, and
sell quite confident, that I will give as
good, if not a little better bargain, than
can be bought in Benton County.
A. J. FOX.
July 19th, 1853.

Bargains, Bargains!
A splendid lot of Spring & Sum-
mer Calicoes, Ginghams, Mus-
lins and Berages.
For Sale at Cost, by
Wm. WHITE.
Jacksonville, Ala. July 26, '53

J. M. NEWBY & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made CLOTHING.
Hats, Caps, Vests, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall
and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-
ING. Gentlemen can find at this
establishment every article necessary
for their wardrobe. Having paid strict at-
tention to the purchase and manufacture
of their goods, they can offer them at the
lowest prices.
Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine
Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-
tainers, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Shirt Collars, Stocks, neckties, and Silk
Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
With their weekly receipt of all the
new styles of Goods from New York,
they can offer their customers advan-
tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.
Before purchasing elsewhere, call and
examine.
May 10, 1853—ly.

NEW GOODS.
PECK & BRANDON
ARE now receiving and will continue
to receive during the season, Fall
and Winter stock complete for the Fall
and Winter trade, a general assortment
of Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Clothing, Saddlery, Hardware, Crockery,
Drugs, Groceries, Nails, Iron, Haggard
Ropes, Twine, Osnaburges and Cotton
Jeans. Also a fine lot of Tobacco which
they offer and will sell low for cash.
Please call and look before purchasing, as
we make no charge for showing Goods in
the Granite front Building, formerly oc-
cupied by William Johnson, on Broad
street, Rome, Ga. Sept. 14, 1852.

Augusta Seed Store.
THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is
removed to the first floor above the
United States and Globe Hotels, where
the subscriber has received, and will con-
tinue to receive throughout the season,
his stock of fresh and genuine Garden
Seeds, crop 1853.
Allowance made to country dealers.
Red and White Clover Seed, Blue
Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant As-
paragus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulls, &c.
May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE.

BAKER & HART,
WHOLESALE-GROCER'S
AUGUSTA, GA.

WE keep constantly on hand a large
and well selected Stock of
All Goods in our Line,
which are purchased in the best markets,
upon the most favorable terms, and
would ask our country friends to give us
a call when visiting our city.
Particular attention is given to the fill-
ing of orders, and the lowest prices charg-
ed. We also receive Cotton
and all produce from our customers.
May 10, 1853—ly.

United States Mail Line.
Through in 50 to 55 Hours!
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.

Leave Adger's Wharves every
Saturday afternoon and each
alternate Wednesday on Saturday.
JAMES ADGER, J. DICKSON,
1500 Tons. Commander.
MARION, M. BEAUFORT,
1200 Tons. Commander.
The Southern
W. FOSTER, will
leave each alter-
nate Wednesday; having been newly
coppered and guards raised, is
now in complete order.
For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply at the office of the
Agent.

HENRY MISSROON,
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Son, Wharves.
Cabin Passage, \$25 00
Steerage, \$5 00
N. B. A new ship will be placed
on the line to connect with the
Southern on Wednesdays.
Feb. 22, 1853.

CARRIAGE MAKING
BUSINESS.
In Jacksonville, Ala.

THE undersigned having re-
cently purchased the rights to the
"HUBBARD'S PATENT COACH-
SPRING," a very valuable and un-
equal improvement, forming a self-adjust-
ing device, for all kinds of carriages, respec-
tfully informs the public, that he is at all
times prepared to make Carriages, Rock-
aways, Barouches, Buggies, &c., in the
most neat fashionable and durable style,
with or without the improvement above
mentioned. He is still at his old stand
on main street north-west of the Court
House, and has constantly in employ-
ment a sufficient number of good work-
men to enable him to execute all work in
his line to order, with neatness and dis-
patch, new work as well as all descrip-
tions of repairing.
Persons who may wish to purchase
and description of Carriage, will generally
find it to their advantage to call on him.
He will also in future be prepared to
convey passengers, at reasonable rates,
to any desired point, and also to hire by
the day to those who may wish, Buggy's,
Barouches, &c.
He would call special attention to the
very valuable patent Spring mentioned
above and inform the public, that he is
authorised to sell shop and Carriage right
for this and several adjoining Counties.
JAMES H. PRIVETTE.
Jacksonville, Sept. 1th, 1852.

WARE HOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants.
BOWEN, TROST & Co.
The undersigned, for the purpose
of doing a Warehouse and
Commission Business, under
the firm and style of M. A. STOWELL &
Co., they will have completed by the
first of September, 1852, a large and
 commodious Ware House, immediately
in the centre of the business part of Rome,
where they will be prepared to receive,
store and sell any species of merchandise.
They will also make liberal advances on
order or other produce in store or will
ship the same to Charleston, Savannah or
Augusta, charging only the legal interest
on the amount advanced. From the long
experience of one of the firm in the Com-
mission Business they flatter themselves
they present advantages to planters and
merchants to this point, not surpassed
by any House in Rome. Their charges
will correspond with those of other
Houses in the city.

J. M. STOWELL,
J. H. LUMPKIN,
D. S. PRINCE.

CHECKS on New York or Charleston
at sight and advance made on cotton
another produce, either stored or shipped
by DANIELS, PRINCE, & Co.,
No. 81, of So. Cal., at Rome, Ga.
August 31, 1852.

FEED WORKS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS will
exchange Iron and Castings for
good Merchantable Flour, deliver-
ed at their establishment, at Polk-
ville, Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.

TIN AND SHEET IRON
FACTORY.
JOEL H. FARMER
CONTINUES the above named
business on the east side of the
public square in Jacksonville, Ala.,
where he keeps constantly on hand,
every species of Tin Ware in do-
mestic use. He is also prepared,
upon the shortest notice, to execute
this and adjoining Counties, all
orders for tin roofing and guttering
of houses, Stove pipes and other
articles of sheet iron, &c. Prices
uniformly moderate and reasona-
ble.
Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers,
will be taken in exchange for Tin-
ware.
Good new Feathers for sale on
reasonable terms.
Old Copper and Brass taken in ex-
change for work.
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1853.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN
DIGESTIVE FLUID.

PREPARED from REMEDY, or the
Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after the
direction of Baron Liebig, the great Phys-
iological Chemist by J. S. Houghton,
M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.
"DIGEST." Such is the true mean-
ing of the word Pepsin. It is the chief
element, or Great Digesting Principle of
the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the
Food, Purifying, Preserving, and Stim-
ulating Agent of the Stomach and In-
testines. It is extracted from the Digestive
Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a
TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely
like natural Gastric Juice in its Chemi-
cal powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE
and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it.
This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for
an unhealthy Stomach. No art of
man can equal its curative powers. It
contains no ALCOHOL, ACIDS, or
SAUCEROUS DRUGS. It is extremely
agreeable to the taste, and may be taken
by the most feeble patients who cannot
eat a water cracker without acute dis-
tress. Beware of DRUGGED IMIT-
ATIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.
Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused
in water, will digest or dissolve five
pounds of Roast Beef in about two
hours, out of the stomach.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!
The SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE upon
which this remedy is based is in the
highest degree CURIOUS and RE-
MARKABLE.

Call on the Agents, and get a Des-
criptive Circular, giving a large
amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE,
from Liebig's Animal Chemistry, Dr.
Percio on Food and Diet, Dr. John W.
Dunlop's Physiology, Prof. Sillman,
of Yale College, Dr. Carpenter's Phys-
iology, &c., together with reports of
CURES from all parts of the United
States.

Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.
DR. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is pre-
pared in Powder and in Fluid Form—
and in Prescription vials for the use of
Physicians. The Powder will be sent
by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar,
sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.

OBSEVES THIS!—Every
bottle of the genuine PEPSIN, HOU-
GHTON, M. D. sole proprietor, Philadel-
phia, Pa. Co., right and Trade Mark
secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Deal-
ers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR
per bottle.

Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jacksonville; ROBT. RATTLEY, Rome,
Ga. Sept. 19, 1852.

LATEST FASHIONS.
PLEASANT G. MAY, (late of
the firm of Wympe & May) and
of Satterfield & May) and John
Ray have associated themselves to-
gether in the Tailoring business.

They return thanks to their respec-
tive friends and customers for the
liberal patronage heretofore extend-
ed to them, and announce that
they have opened shop in coop-
erative at the old stand of John
Ray on the east side of the public
square in Jacksonville under the
firm name and style of
MAY & RAY.

They are in the receipt of the latest
fashions from all the northern and
eastern cities and are prepared to
execute all work entrusted to them
in the best and most durable man-
ner and according to the latest
fashions. They feel confident they
can give general satisfaction as to
fit and style, and solicit a liberal
share of public patronage.
Jan. 25, 1853.

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
AT ATLANTA, GA.

Ware-House conveniently situ-
ated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-
Proof and abundantly commodious.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in Dry Goods, Groceries, and the
various necessary articles. Desire
to return thanks for liberal patron-
age heretofore, and will trust a con-
tinuance.

L. O. MC DANIEL, A. W. MITCHELL,
P. E. MC DANIEL, E. J. HULSEY.

E. HALEMAN,
AT E. H. HONNELL'S OLD STAND,
MONTGOMERY.

GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE.

MERCHANTS AND PLASTERERS will always
find a large Stock at lowest prices.
Dec. 1852—6m.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & CO'S
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY
20 E. GEORGIA.

ON hand and constantly receiving
every variety of fashionable Car-
riages and Buggies, which they will sell as
low as can be bought in any Southern
market.
Sept. 14, 1852.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistan-
t from the Macon and Western, West
and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road
Depots, this House will be found both a
convenient and comfortable abode for
Travelers, while sojourning at this point.
Meals will be served on the arrival of the
several Passenger Trains, and every at-
tention paid to the wants and comfort of
Visitors.
JAMES LOYD,
June 1, 1852—ly. Proprietor.

\$500 CHALLENGE!
HOBENACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific Principles,
being perfectly safe when taken and has never
been known to fail in curing the most ob-
stinate cases. Worms can never exist when this
remedy is once used, from the fact that it not only
destroys them but removes all the slime and
mucus which may remain.

The Tape Worm.
This worm is the most difficult one to destroy
of all that inhabit the human body. It grows to
an almost indefinite length, and becoming so
coiled and fastened in the intestines and stomach
as to produce Fits, St. Vitus Dance, and other
the cause of many going to the grave, not be-
lieving that these complaints have their origin
in the Tape Worm consequently they do not
use the proper remedies for their disease. To
those who are afflicted with this awful lar-
va, I recommend the use of my Worm Syrup.
It is a safe and certain cure. It is taken in
teaspoonfuls three or four times a day
to dislodge and pass the worm. By strictly
following these directions, the most obstinate
cases of Tape Worm can be speedily cured.

Round or Spaghetti Worm.
This worm is usually found in the small intes-
tines, and is the most common to children.
It is not entirely confined to them, as adults
frequently become known to suffer with them.
The Symptoms most prominent are, a swelling
of the belly, loss of appetite, and a white
picking at the nose, a bluish streak under the
eye, or any of your children have
any of the above symptoms, HOBENACK'S
WORM SYRUP can safely be depended upon.
By using it you have a certain, safe,
and speedy cure, and if after using it according
to the directions the patient is not restored to
health, and the worms thrown out, there is
no remedy beyond the grave, as for far, there
is no cure word as fall with those who use my
Worm Syrup.

Ascides, or Small Thread
Worms.
These worms, to which the human system is
liable, are the most troublesome of all others.
They are generally to be found in the rectum,
they produce, by their foundation for serious
disorders, such as inflammation of the intes-
tines and other diseases of the stomach. The
most common medicine that can be used is
HOBENACK'S WORM SYRUP. Such is
the astonishing power of my medicine, that
I defy any one to produce a case
where my Worm Syrup and Liver Pills are re-
quired to be used they will not cure. All
disease with directions on the Syrup in accord-
ance with a gentle purgative is required in order to
give them their full effect. They produce the Liver Pills
by their stimulating action and healthy op-
eration upon the bowels, the most pleasant
medicine that can be taken.

Hobenack's Liver Pills.
No part of the system is more liable to dis-
ease than the Liver, it being supplied with nu-
merous blood vessels, and nerves, and if dis-
eased, the food of our system, through all
parts of the body produces Liver Complaint,
Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, &c.

Liver Complaint.
It attended with chills, attended by fever, se-
vere pains in the region of the Liver, accom-
panied by a yellowish tinge to the face, a
loss of appetite, the pain in the side is increased by
pressure, the pain in the left side is affected, the
urine is generally in the morning, with a
short dry cough, the skin becoming dry and
appearance, and the stools clay colored. This
disease can be cured by the use of Hobenack's
Liver Pills, as they act directly upon the
disease, and then operate upon the system,
they expel all the corrupt and vitiated mat-
ter from the system.

Dyspepsia.
The symptoms of Dyspepsia, and its various
disorders, in the head, loathsome, or
pression after eating meals, a burning acrid
taste in the mouth, &c., and sometimes general
disorders of the whole body, from this it will
be seen that the disease is a serious one, and
that the state of the Liver and Gall-bladder
is the cause of the disease. HOBENACK'S
LIVER PILLS is the only remedy that will
effect a permanent and lasting cure, as
they act by clearing the system of all ob-
structions, and then operate upon the system,
they expel all the corrupt and vitiated mat-
ter from the system.

To Parents.
You will find these Pills an invaluable medi-
cine in many complaints to which your chil-
dren are liable. In dyspepsia, either total or partial
indigestion, the pain in the side is increased by
pressure, the pain in the left side is affected, the
urine is generally in the morning, with a
short dry cough, the skin becoming dry and
appearance, and the stools clay colored. This
disease can be cured by the use of Hobenack's
Liver Pills, as they act directly upon the
disease, and then operate upon the system,
they expel all the corrupt and vitiated mat-
ter from the system.

Medical Evidence.
We, the undersigned Physicians, having had
the benefit of the use of Hobenack's Liver Pills
in the treatment of many cases of Liver Com-
plaint, and other diseases of the Liver, and
feeling that the disease is a serious one, and
that the state of the Liver and Gall-bladder
is the cause of the disease, we feel confident
that we can give general satisfaction as to
fit and style, and solicit a liberal
share of public patronage.
Jan. 25, 1853.

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
AT ATLANTA, GA.

Ware-House conveniently situ-
ated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-
Proof and abundantly commodious.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in Dry Goods, Groceries, and the
various necessary articles. Desire
to return thanks for liberal patron-
age heretofore,